

# NAUVOO

# NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY

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POST-RATE

For the Neighbor.

CRY OF THE MARTYRS.

Hark!—the sound of many voices mingling

Those foibles like the groans of myriads

Of creeping insects, assends the skies

Of infinite music. While the wide expanse

Of Heaven's courts re-echoes with the sound,

Its strains, how mournful, sad, and solemn

Are powerful and mighty, and dignified,

And grand, and sublime: and fill all heaven,

As the sound of many waters; or as

The voice of a great thunder; rending the

Sky, startling the angels, and penetrating

The hearts of God; thrilling every nerve

And kindling the flame of justice in each

Holy bosom.—And whose voices are these?

They are the voices of ancient martyrs

Who were slain for the witness of Jesus;

And for the word of their testimony;

Yes—crucified, beheaded, sawn asunder,

Burned, torn by wild beasts, betrayed, shot,

Hung, boiled, roasted, impaled, starved, and

Tortured in ten thousand unnameable ways.

And who, so cruel, or so hard in heart

As to afflict these blessed martyrs thus?

Perchance some demon from the courts of Hell

In human form arrayed, alone performed it?

Or if by human aid it must have been

Some lone degraded heathen—cynical,

Trained from his youth to feed on human flesh.

Or tell me, where such wreaths could be found?

Alas, I blush to own the truth, and yet

Martyr's man. There were their PRAYING FRIENDS;

The fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons,

And neighbors. Ah, too of their fellow christians,

As some, not but in spirit. Yes, pious

Priests, and praying friends, too oft betrayed them,

But how could those in concience kill such men,

And all for their religion and their faith?

Ah, this, (themselves the judges) they never did.

They first accused them, charged with various

Crimes, belief and disbelief; then, for Justice

Crush, and then destroyed them, in holy zeal for God;

And vainly thought to do him justice.

But hark!—That piercing cry still tingling

My ears, and fills my weary heart with grief!

What are these words that burn, with might and power

To pain both heaven and earth and all that doth?

"How long, O Lord! holy and true, dost thou

Not judge and avenge our blood on them that

Dwell in the earth?"

Are these the awful words? And what reply

Is given by the avenging heavens?

He PATIENT—O ye martyred souls and wail

Till your fellow servants who are to be

Killed in like manner shall be fulfilled.

WAIL—ill Missouri's plains are soaked in blood

Of innocence, and the souls of latter day Saints

Mingle their tears with yours for vengeance on

The earth. Wail, ill the plains of Illinois,

And the walls of Cartago, are soaked with

The blood of martyred prophets, whose cries

Ascend to heaven for vengeance on a mob.

WAIL—ill the last vestige of civil and

Religious liberty shall expire in

The bosom of a boasting nation, whose

Rulers mock the laws of justice,

And laugh at the prayers of the oppressed.

WAIL—ill the streets of Boston, the

Answer.

A SONNET ON LIGHT.

BY W. W. PHILIPS.

I saw the moon-light on the water,

Like diamond gems, or burnished gold;

I saw the brilliants on a woman,

All gaudily tips in sparkling pride—

I saw the shining orbs of heaven,

Assisted by a telescope,

With light o'er light, an INFINITE,

All glittering on each other's sphere—

But not a ray was half so brilliant

As when, o'er heaven, God exclaim'd:

Be thou! and light, pure light, can shinest

On earth—without a sun or moon.

H Y M N .

Wake, O wake, the world from sleeping!

Watchman, watchman, stand in power—

Hear the Saviour now exclaiming:

"Tis the last—th' eleventh hour!

Let the Lion's teeth this thicket;

Up ye watchmen, be in haste,

The destroyer of the Goliaths

Go to lay their cities waste.

Bring the remnant from their exile,

For the promise is to them;

Japhet's ruled the world his time out,

He must leave the tents of them.

Comfort ye the house of Israel,

They are pardoned, gather them;

Hear the watchman's proclamation,

Jesus rebuild Jerusalem.

Soon the Jews will know their error,

How they killed the Holy One,

And they'll mourn and shout hosanna!

This is the beloved Son.

Sound the trumpet with the tidings,

Call in all of Abram's seed,

Though the Goliaths may reject it,

Christ will come in very deed.

W. W. P.

NIAGARA.

BY J. BARNES, ESQ.

Closed-girded Thunderer! Embodied storm!

Whether enrobed in vapors dark and dim,

Or clouds, magnificient, thy giant form

Through the prismatic broidery of the sun,

Wondrous aliks! What floods have swept thy

brow!

Since the bold plunge of thy primeval wave,

From whose tremendous advent until now,

Thou hast not paused, nor failed. You boil-

ing gave

Reas from its depths the song Creation gave!

While towering billows, each a dwarf to thee,

In surging myriads sweep the storm veed

main;

Here, all the fountains of an inland sea

One everlasting avalanche sustain;

Stern Strength and Beauty in thy form con-

tend;

Strength, that Omnipotence alone could

stem,—

And beauty, from the mists that o'er the bend

Falls at my feet in many a dewy gem,

The perleas jewels of thy diadem.

Barrier of national, or each cultured shore,

Lashed by the breakers of thy cloven stream,

His wigwam rude the Indian reared of yore,

Where now the dwellings of his conquerors

gleam.

But what to thee are nations, or their change?

They cannot claim thy waters as a dower;

And what to their injustice,—hate,—revenge?

Widly thou laughest, from thy theme of

power.

At man's poor wrath,—the turmoil of an

hour!

Like some lone fragment of the Deluge, clef,

From its companion waves th' coming time

time

A warning monument of justice, left

By the Omnipotent punisher of crime,

Methinks thou'st earnest. From an hundred

readings

Pilgrims have come to thee, a mighty crowd,

And feel the awe which now my spirit whelms.

As here I stand before thy presence, bowed,

Stunned by thy voice, and mantled in thy

cloud!

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Bostonian who visited the French capital last spring, furnishes the following sketches of things as they came under his observation. The letter is addressed to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Paris, 1st April, 1844.

MAURICE'S HOTEL is an immense building in the form of a hollow square, fronting on the Rue de Rivoli, and overlooking the garden of the Tuilleries, in the most fashionable and delightful quarter of Paris. Its proprietor is one of the most estimable and obliging men of his craft—everything in the establishment is on the most liberal scale. It is the head-quarters of English and American travellers, and its table d'hôte is attended by the best company in Europe. Here then, every citizen of the United States who finds himself in Paris should appear, if not as a permanent boarder, at least as an occasional guest, that he may make a comparison between this splendid establishment and the great Astor and Trem

ask him how many twenties in a hundred and how many lives, &c.

On the following Monday, I saw him again, and asked him what was that hard sum I gave him last Saturday. He replied, 3,333 times 5,525. On Saturday we told him there was 365 days in a year, and 24 times that would give the hours, which he said was 8,760, sixty times that; the seconds and he said, 5,256,000; and sixty times that, the seconds; and he said, 31,428,000. On Monday I asked him how many seconds in a year; and he recollects the number. Being then asked, how much is 24 times 50? He answered 11,88. How much is 15 times 41 and 77 and 7? He said 700. How many thirty threes in 777? He said, 23 thirty threes and 18 over. His recollection of numbers is almost as wonderful as his power to combine them. I submit these facts to the consideration and reasoning of mental philosophers; for whoever has carefully read this paper, knows as much as I know of this living wonder.

JOHN W. HANNER.  
Huntsville, Ala. June 11th 1844.

#### Foreign News

##### 90 Days Letter

##### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

By the last steam packet from England, we received our regular papers from London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Manchester, &c. From the *Guardian* of July 31, we extract the following

##### VARIETIES.

The daguerrotype is in full operation at Hobart Town.

It is reported that Government intends to fortify the whole extent of the channel coast of England.

Among the marriages announced in the *Times* last week was that of a "Mr. Emperor Adrian."

*Advance of Wages.*—The manufacturers of Carlisle have given the weavers an advance of \$1. per "cut," which will be about ten per cent.

Lord Brougham is expected to arrive in the north in the course of a few days, the requisite arrangements having been made for his lordship's reception at Brougham Hall.

*Game laws on the Continent.*—The correctional tribunal of Lille has recently decided that larks are game, and that it is unlawful to carry them about even when alive!

A Berlin paper states, that the Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of Alexander Newski on Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador in England.

The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states, that an old woman of 87, residing in an almshouse at Leek, is now cutting a complete set of new teeth.

Upwards of 54,000,000 francs have been expended in Paris since 1834, in establishing sewers, water pipes, fountains, and paving the streets of that capital.

A letter from Dresden states, that since the recent troubles at Prague, letters arriving at Dresden from Bohemia are almost all opened by the authorities, and resealed with the imperial arms.

The present parliament has this month completed its third year, and during that period there have been no fewer than 131 fresh elections, occasioned by deaths, resignations, elections to offices, &c.

It appears certain (says the Nuremberg Correspondent) that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will meet at the baths of Ischia; but, it is added, that the intended meeting is unconnected with politics.

It is said, that Sir James Graham has sent a police officer to France to claim Richard Dadd, the madman who murdered his father. His imprisonment in France, for an assault, has just expired.

At a London and American shell fish establishment in Liverpool, two monster lobsters, together weighed 47 lbs., have been exhibited within the past few days, having been imported from America.

The Lisbon advices of the 17th inst., announces, that the affairs of the government are in such a miserable plight that it had been obliged to suspend its payments; a bill for so small a sum as £120 having been protested.

There is now growing in the garden of Mr. Shaw, Cookpit Yard, Chesterfield, a vegetable curiosity, in the shape of a white rose, perfectly formed and fully blown, in the centre of which is a nose perfectly formed bud.

*Chamber's Journal* has increased since the alteration in its form from some what under 60,000, which was the amount latterly printed of the old series, to above 90,000, being an addition of more than one-half.

At the annual distribution of prizes of the City of London School, it was announced that Mr. Beaufoy had established a scholarship of £50 per annum for the encouragement of mathematical science.

Ancient pottery, on which zigzags, spiral, and concentric circles are found, are at least 3,000 years old. There are specimens in the British Museum. Hitherto they were thought to be Byzantine. They are of the Cyclopean period.

A confidential clerk of the Birmingham Town and District Bank, absconded on Thursday, with twelve £100 Bank of England notes. A reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension, and he has since been apprehended in Chester.

Last week, there was sent to London, from Don Park, near Woolton, a rye straw, measuring nine feet. The rye is in the field from which it was taken is higher than has ever been seen in this country, the lowest straw being at least six feet.

As a proof of the depression in the value of agricultural property in Sydney, it has been remarked that the *Sydney Herald* contains an advertisement to let a farm of 112 acres, and offering to make the person who will take it a present of some cows into the bargain.

The proportion of books which pay for the expenses of printing and publishing is small; of those which leave profit, very small; of those which reach a second edition, not one in 1840; of those which pass through more than two, not one in many thousands.—*New Quarterly Review*.

*Smuggling.*—A large quantity of tobacco upwards of 3,000 lbs., was lately seized, by information, from a cave in a slate-quarry, at Aberporth, near St. David's Head, by the Arrow cutter, and taken to Plymouth. The landing was effected by a celebrated French smuggling cutter.

It appears by an article in the *Swabian Mercury*, that there is a great deal of emigration from Hesse Darmstadt to Algeria. Several families of cultivators, says that journal, recently quitted the village of Obenheim, which is situated in one of the richest districts of the country.

*Riot in Bohemia.*—The Nuremberg Correspondent states, that the working classes of Brood, in Bohemia, had risen en masse, and destroyed several factories. Troops had arrived, however, from the neighboring garrisons, and no doubt was entertained of the restoration of order.

The Earl of Dacie, "the farmers' enemy," as the monopolists designate him, has carried off four silver medals, besides more substantial rewards, for the best agricultural machines exhibited at the Southampton Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.

A quadrille was not danced—but swam in the river Seine the other day, by a party of gentlemen, in one of the large bathing establishments in Paris. There was a splendid band of music, and the swimmers acquitted themselves with much ability.

An application has been made to the committee of privileges in the house of lords to restore the dormant title of the earldom of Levenax or Lennox. There are four claimants—Lord Napier; Napier of Napier; Lennox of Woodhead; and Haldane of Glenegies. This is one of the most ancient titles in Scotland.—*Glasgow Courier*.

*Size of Farms.*—The Maidstone Farmers' Club resolved on Thursday last, after discussion, "That it appears to the members of this club that in this district, it is most beneficial to the community at large that arable farms should not exceed 500 acres in extent, nor be less than 250 acres."—*Maidstone Gazette*.

The cities of Scotland are competing with each other in the excellent object of founding public baths. Dundee is to have this convenience for the people.—Lord Kinnaird has promised to give a hundred pounds towards the formation of a bath, and Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, five guineas.

Starch is manufactured in Australia so cheaply and successfully, that no imported starch can enter into legitimate competition with it. It therefore behoves those who desire the advancement of our domestic manufactures, to admit the fact in advice letters to Europe, instructing future shipments.—*Adelaide Observer*.

*Mortality of Tailors.*—In the register of causes of death of 233 persons, entered during 1843, in the eastern and western unions of the metropolis, under the general head of "tailor," no less than 123 are registered as having died of diseases of the respiratory organs, of which 92 were of consumption.

*The Duke of Sussex's Library.*—On Saturday took place, at Evan's Pall Mall, the 24th and last day's sale of the first or "theological" part of the library of the late Duke of Sussex. The proceeds of the 24 days' sale are £8,300,4s. The whole library, on the valuation of it preparatory to it being offered to the government, agreeably to the duke's will, to be purchased for the nation, was under £15,000.

*A Rustic Senator.*—A member of the Connecticut legislature, who was invited to a soiree given by Governor Baldwin, indulged himself with an ice-cream—While spooning it into his mouth, in imitation of his neighbor, he advanced to an inmate of the house, and whispered, in a confidential tone, "Your cream, as you call it, is sweetened first-rate; but I guess you didn't know it was froz'd did ye?"

*The Landowners and Railways.*—It was given in evidence before the select committee, that no less a sum than £5,000,000 has been expended by railway companies in England and Scotland, on land and "compensation." This is about an average of £5,000 a mile. On the Paris and Rouen Railway, the item was £2,300 a mile. The average in Belgium is £2,750 a mile.—*Railway Record*.

A seizure of about four tons of manufactured tobacco—the duty upon which would amount to about £1,300, was on Wednesday morning made by P. Moore, Esq. principal officer at North Shields, on board of the Eclipse, Captain Clark, from Holland. The tobacco was concealed among the ballast in the hold of

the vessel. Three of the crew were taken into custody.

There are about 60,000 Europeans in the whole of Algeria more than the half of whom are not French, but consists nearly of all European nations, but principally Spaniards.—Out of the 30,000 French civilians, the 4-5ths, or 24,000, are people employed for the army, or shopkeepers and petty dealers, or masters of cafes and hotels, &c.

The wooden ware annually made in Northern Massachusetts, including one million of chairs, and vast quantities of tables, bedsteads, tubs, pails, pianos, bureaus, brooms, brushes, and other articles, is estimated to exceed fifteen thousand tons. Ships sailing from Boston for the southern ports, the West Indies, and South America, often take wooden ware between decks, and fill the hold with ice, of which article forty thousand tons are annually exported from Boston.

The *Nouveliste* (a Bruges paper) states that it has been ascertained that a picture of large dimensions, which has been many years placed above the chief altar of the church of Wynghe (West Flanders) is from the pencil of Rubens. This painting, of which no one before was aware of the author, represents the adoration of the infant Jesus by the shepherds in the stable at Bethlehem. The work is said to be one of the finest examples of the "Prince of Flemish painters,"

*The Artesian well at Southampton.*—This well, though uncompleted, is a work of the greatest magnitude, vying with, if it does not surpass, the great well of Grenelle, by which Paris has lately been supplied. The depth of the Southampton well is at present 13,000 feet. The shaft descends through 78 feet of alluvium, 100 feet of clay similar to the London clay (which is a general substratum in the Southampton basin), and through another 100 feet of plastic clay, before it reaches the chalk, through which it descends 100 feet still further.

*Consumption of fish in Birmingham.*—Few persons have any idea of the large consumption of fish in our market, especially during the present season. We have ourselves learned with some surprise, that it is an uncommon occurrence for one hundred tons of salmon to arrive during the week, by railway, from Liverpool. This immense supply is obtained from the Irish fisheries, but chiefly from the Shannon, and is only a small proportion of the extensive importations from the north and south of Ireland.—*Birmingham Journal*.

*Political Sentiments of the Wesleyans.*—The Wesleyan Chronicle of last week presents its readers with an interesting and useful table, containing the number of Wesleyan voters in twenty-nine cities and boroughs, and seven country districts, of which four belong to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the manner in which they disposed of their suffrages at the last election. From this it appears, that out of the total number of 1,843 voters in these boroughs, 1,370 voted on that occasion for liberal, 308 only, or about one-sixth, for tory candidates.

From the *Albany Atlas*.

##### THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

West Sandgate, August 10th.

It having been generally understood that Gov. Bouck was to visit us to-day, in accordance with an arrangement with a committee of the tenants, there was accordingly a large turnout, of probably some 2000 of the tenantry. A flag was raised, having on it the representation of an Indian, with the motto— "Down with the Rent!"

And in one of the windows of a tavern was placed a transparency, representing another "native" with the motto— "The land is mine saith the Lord."

About 150 of the celebrated, though anomalous tribe of Indians, who have been the instrument of all the trouble, were also in attendance. These savages presented a most comical and grotesque appearance, and certainly looked any thing but ferocious, or ferociously inclined.

They wore masks in most cases of glazed muslin, with apertures for sight and breathing, covering the head and neck entirely, and blouses of calico, decorated with party coloured patches, furs, &c, and from their ears hung large brass rings, while a few had strands of beads hanging from their noses. The chiefs, as they were termed, were more profusely decorated, and by way of distinction bore long spears. They were variously armed, some carrying swords, bits of scythes, knives, and threatening chess knives, others clubs and muskets, while all had pistols in their belts.

The language spoken, I believe was our common vernacular, mouthed with a strange intonation, with an occasional sprinkling of Dutch. "Natives," was the term generally applied by the chiefs in addressing them, although they were probably divided into several tribes, as I heard one of the leaders designated as the Tuscarora chief.

At about half past ten o'clock, the approach of the Executive of the State was announced by the repeated discharges of a six pounder, the usual signal gun of the insurgents, which was placed at the four corners. His Excellency on entering the village, was received by a committee and escorted to the house of Mr. Burton A. Thomas, where the committee of conference of one from each town on the manor, awaited to receive him. The Natives, while the conference was going on, withdrew to a neighbouring wood.

The Governor remained in conference with the committee for some two or three hours. In the meantime, the people who had flocked into the village were gathered into crowds and knots, discussing with much apparent feeling and excitement, the rent question, and indulging in various surprises as to the character and result of the conference.

At about 2 o'clock the Governor and the committee adjourned to dinner, when the church bell was rung, and the people assembled in front of the church.

Mr. Gregory, one of the Committee of Conference, then mounted the stand and addressed them. He detailed the particulars of the interview with Gov. Bouck. He stated that he had proposed to the Governor that the question as to the title should be left to the Governors of any three of the New England states, (Connecticut excepted) for their examination and decision. To this said Governor Bouck demurred, for the reason that they were common men like himself, with one exception, that of Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, who was a lawyer, and therefore were not a whit more competent to decide. He also said that the Governor had informed them that he had directed the sheriff of the county not to serve any process without previously consulting the Attorney General and the Justices of the Supreme Court. He concluded with an earnest exhortation to them to stand firm on the ground they had taken, and continue to resist any attempt to enforce the payment of their rents by all possible means.

No matter what is done, he said they must refuse the payment of rent, and must rely on their arms—the arms of the law, which was as much on their side as on that of their opponents. The orator added that he was informed the Attorney General had given it as his opinion that the sheriff had not exerted the entire power vested in him, and that until he had done so, the State Executive could do nothing in the matter.

When the speaker had concluded, the Indians came galloping furiously into the village under another discharge from the six pounder. One of them unfortunately was thrown from his horse, and trampled upon by those who followed. Upon picking him up he was found to be much injured and he was carried into a neighboring house, where he died in about an hour after. His name was *Corse*.

While the Indians were engaged in attending to their wounded comrade, the Governor was escorted down to the meet in front of the church, where he received the greetings of the people. While engaged in shaking hands with them, the Indians came down again, and formed in a circle completely surrounding the Governor and the people. This it is understood was against the express wishes of his Excellency, and upon the chief manifesting a desire to greet him, he immediately left the ground. The Indians then dispersed, as did most of the people, and the Governor left for Albany.

*Thickness of the Crust of the Earth.*—The first investigation of importance that presents itself, is the thickness of the crust on which we dwell. We have seen that this ought to be continually increasing, though with increasing slowness, and that there was a time when it was so thin as to be almost in a state of fusion. We have stated, that the increase of temperature observed, is about one degree Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent. In all probability, however, the increase will yet be found to be in geometrical progression, as investigation is extended; in which case the present crust will be much thinner than we have calculated it to be; and should this be found to be correct, the ingenious theory will become a subject of more importance, in a geological point of view, than we are at present disposed to consider it.

Taking, then, as correct, the present observed rate of increase, the temperature would be as follows. Water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards. Lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards. There is red heat at the depth of 7 miles. Gold melts at 21 miles. Cast iron at 74 miles. Soft iron at 97 miles. And at the depth of 100 miles, there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed; a temperature capable of fusing platinum, porcelain, and indeed the hardest substance we are acquainted with. These temperatures show that the earth is fluid at the depth of 100 miles, and little more than the soil on which we tread is fit for the habitation of organized beings.

*Relics.*—In the cellar of a house in Portsmouth, N. H., recently, the bones of two or more individuals were discovered, six feet below the surface; also, buried with them, two clay smoking pipes, and an old fashioned axe. There is no doubt that these are Indian relics. The house, which had just been taken down, had been standing over one hundred years, and as there had probably been no Indian burial, within what is now the compact part of the town, for more than two hundred years, the relics must be of that age, at least.

At Philadelphia, recently, in digging for a foundation on the site of the Old Academy, in Fourth street, the workmen came to a coffin, which broke to pieces at the first blow of the spade, and exposed a portion of the moulder remains of its tenant. The handles of the coffin were perforated with the rust, though in some places traces of the silver plating could be seen. The Academy was commenced in 1741, and finished in 1744; it was intended as a meeting house for the celebrated Whitfield, but the funds

fail, it was purchased by a subscription raised by Dr. Franklin, about 1750, for an Academy or College. It is, therefore, to be supposed that the interments took place between the years 1741 and 1750. In the course of their excavations, the workmen dug up a number of coffins, of all sizes.—*Recile*.

#### THE NEIGHBOR

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1844.

*O Wisdom!*—A Newspaper Editor is so much like every body, it takes some skill, and thought, and time, to find him out. Alas! he writes and shines, & shines and writes, Just like a jack-o-lantern on the plain, And fame, so like the faint of a shad's pig, With tail greenish, slips through his hand like an eel. And then he wonders why is luck is bad: A man of letters, news, and knowledge too, Not "required" by ten thousand hearts of oak, That know the worth and want of mighty men! O could I been born with a silver spoon To eat, And near one hand, that I could have entic'd him? A golden wedge with a tooth—then I think, While lawyers roll in wealth (but never go To law themselves); And take care of yourselves— The Doctor and Lawyer cares nothing for you!

*Agés of the reigning Sovereigns in this world on the first of January 1844.*

King of Sweden,	(now dead)
The Pope of Rome,	78
The King of the French,	70
Emperor of China,	62
King of Wurtemburg	62
King of Bavaria	57
King	

missed, still we cannot close without giving a piece of his mind on the Frenchman: "Le diable est dans nacche" — viz.: "We set aside all the nonsense, that has been talked by Monsieur Guizot, or written by his predecessors, about the sacredness of the seal in France, and the inviolability of correspondence. Every body knows that, whatever our talents, in this line, may be, we are but tyros in comparison with the rest of Europe. There is not a Post office upon the Continent, into which a diplomatic man, who has been three days out of leading strings, would put a scrap of paper of any kind, that he was not ready to read in the market place; and when Monsieur Guizot affirms that letters are sacred "in fact as well as in law," when Monsieur somebody else, — quoted by Mr. Roebuck, pretends that it was the wish of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon, "that the thoughts of Frenchmen should be as free as their actions," we denounce the phrase as a piece of splendid humbug, which no human being, who has crossed the channel will believe.

Letters are opened by every Foreign government. Some do it more, some less; but all do it without scruple, whenever they have any thing to gain."

**Riots!** — In our foreign news will be found "riots in Bohemia." By other papers, we find that Canton in China, has been the scene of several violent "riots." An attempt has been made to murder the king of Prussia. "Riots" are renewing in Canada: — And another "riot," in Pennsylvania, near Mansfield, has further disgraced that State, since the July number of *flare ups*. Where has the wisdom and virtue of the world fled to! Riots, riots, the whole earth is filled with "violence," as it was in the days of Noah: — And what did the Saviour say it was a sign of! — The end!

**To Honest men.** — G. W. Westbrook, has published in St. Louis, a Pamphlet, of 36 pages entitled: "The Mormons in Illinois; with an account of the late disturbances, which resulted in the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch of the Latter Day Saints." Mr. Westbrook, as he avows, is "no Mormon" takes a middle course, and so far as was in his power, gives facts and truth: His course is certainly meritorious; and if his pamphlet can be circulated wherever Davis of Alton's "catch penny" of lies and apology for murder, lurks in its crimson cozening and black heraldry, it will have a weight of influence which an abused people greatly need.

We subjoin the following from his concluding paragraph:

"The conduct of the Missourians and Illinoisans towards the Mormons throughout has been brutal and detestable in the extreme—discovering the same spirit of intolerance and proscription that prevailed with our forefathers in their persecutions of the Quakers, and the burning of the witches of Salem—the same spirit that excited the Protestant against the Catholic, and vice versa, and deluded Europe in oceans of blood—the same spirit that impelled thousands of deluded and misguided seafarers to brave the fatigues and privations of a pilgrimage over the rock-ribbed mountain Alps and the burning plains of Arabia, to drive the Infidel from the Holy Land, and thought they were doing God service—the same spirit that burned the convent in Boston, and fanned the flames of the abolition riots in almost every city in the United States; the same spirit that has so recently swept over Philadelphia like the burning scrofula, "black suffocating and bloody"—a spirit that can only have its origin in ignorance, and be cherished and nourished until it is raised into a hideous devastating monster, by prejudice, superstition, and a constant appeal to the baser passions of our nature. This spirit is not the one instilled into the minds and hearts of his followers by our glorious Redeemer, of "peace on earth, and good will among men; nor is it in accordance with that golden precept which says "that you should do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." There is a moral force and power in these simple precepts (the Constitution of the Divine Law-giver) that, when carried out into all the ramifications of society and of life will triumph over ignorance and prejudice, and selfishness, and mobocracy; and union, peace, order, and love will reign. Let us all then, strive in our daily walk, and in all our transactions and intercourse with our fellow men, ever to keep these golden precepts in view. I am not a Mormon, nor am I a member of any church; neither have I, to my knowledge, any prejudice against, or predilection for, any particular sect or denomination of religion; but I like to see equal liberty and equal justice to all. I have known many Mormons, and have been intimately acquainted with some of them since their first commencement as a religious sect; I have seen them at their homes and abroad, and I have ever found them ready and willing to discuss their peculiar doctrines freely, fairly, and peacefully; and I have never seen any thing like intolerance or proscription for the difference of opinion; and I believe that a large majority of the followers of the reputed prophet are as sincere in their faith, and honest in their dealings with their fellow-men, as any other community of like numbers in our country."

**Edinburgh Chronicle.**

**Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.** — The St. Augustine News of the 23d inst., says: By an arrival at Key West, a few days since, of a vessel from the Spanish Main, we learn that the French Government have been actively engaged for the last two months in laying rails, grading, and otherwise making other preparations for a steam conveyance from Porto Bello to Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and doing away for the present any interest upon cutting a canal at the Isthmus.

**Sale of Indian Lands.** — The sale of lands comprising a portion of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, acquired by the Ogden Land Company, commenced on the 14th inst. A considerable quantity was disposed of near the city bounds, ranging from \$70 to \$100 per acre.

A number of chiefs and head men of the Seneca nation, were present at the sale, who, by their counsel, protested against it, avowing their determination never to relinquish their premises until stern necessity compelled them. — *Rec.*

**A Strange Fancy.** — The following ludicrous circumstance took place in Falkirk, last week:

The parents of a child about six years of age, on ordering him to bed, were not a little nonplussed by his answering "I'm no gaun to my bed the night, for I deemed the 'streen that I was to sit on a stick and sleep like a hen." Persuasions and threats were all in vain, on a stick would be; and willing to gratify what appeared to be a momentary notion, the parents in want of a proper bink, proposed that the back of a chair should serve for his roost during the night. No sooner said than done, the child denuded himself of his clothes, hung them on the chair back, mounted his roost, and in a few minutes, to the surprise of all, was fast asleep. He was allowed to remain thus for some time, and on being awakened, it was only by working on his fears that he was ultimately induced to relinquish the bink for a more comfortable nest. — *Edinburgh Chronicle.*

**UNPARALLELED AND DREADFUL AFFRAY.**

The Marion (Miss.) paper contains the particulars of most dreadful occurrence in that place. It says:

A Mr. Fisher had put up a brick yard near the town of Marion, on what he supposed public land; and after he had made a considerable quantity of bricks, ready for burning, it was discovered that the land belonged to some person in Georgia, who

#### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We learn by an official report, that sales of the Public Lands for the last year, amounted to 1,639,674 acres, being an excess over the sales of the previous year of 540,476 acres. These sales, says the commissioner, have been the greatest in Missouri, Alabama, and Illinois; but to some extent have been very general—indicating at all points, increase of numbers, industry and enterprise. It was supposed that the demand for the public land during the past season, would have been considerably enhanced by the emigration from foreign countries; but it is not perceptible that such has been the case—being attributable, perhaps, to the fact that heavy investments of this character had been made by the capitalist when speculation was rife among our citizens, and who were constrained, by a change of the times, not only to enter into competition with the Government, but to sell at a price less than the minimum of the Government. The proceeds of sales for the first, second and third quarters of the year amount to \$1,380,426,04; and, including a just estimate for the balance of the calendar year, will be \$2,055,024,012—making an increase upon the proceeds of the preceding year of \$637,062,06.

This increase would doubtless have been very much enlarged under the influence of existing pre-emption laws, which so justly favor the actual settler, the best lands produce nothing more than the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. Of the whole of the lands sold the present year, perhaps not more than two thousand acres have been sold at prices above this minimum.

**Convenience of a Dish Kettle.** — You want nothing of iron ware but a dish kettle, said an old housewife in the backwoods, to her daughter who had just got married. "Why, when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish kettle. I used to boil my coffee in it and pour that into a pitcher; then boiled my potatoes in it and set them on a warm plate, while I stewed up the meat in it. I used to milk in it—and always after a meal I fed the pigs out of the dish kettle. You can do a great deal with a dish kettle, Sally, if you are only a mind to."

**THE FIRST STEAM BOAT.** — She excited the astonishment of the inhabitants on the shore of the Hudson, many of whom had never heard of an engine, much less of a steam boat. She was described by some, who had distinctly seen her pass in the night, as a monster moving on the waters, defying the tide, and breathing flames and smoke. Her volumes of smoke and fire, by night, attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its progress, they saw, with astonishment, that it was rapidly approaching them; and when it came so near that the noise of the machinery and paddles was heard, the crew, in some instances, sank beneath the deck from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves, and besought Providence to protect them from the approaching horrible monster, which was marching on the tides, and lighting its path by the fire it vomited! All this took place, not in regions explored by "Sinbad the Sailor," but on the river Hudson, thirty-seven years ago.

**Tincher Documents.** — A gold watch was taken from Tincher, the Cincinnati counterfeiter, after his arrest, marked as follows, presented to A. Morgan by Mrs. Hewitt. In memory of his cousin, Charles Grant Hewitt. A letter was found on his table to a man in Hosier land, requesting him to come to the city and speculate in counterfeit money, which he said had been got up in first rate style. The letter was all ready for mailing. Another letter was in the house, from a man in the New Orleans City Prison, stating that a fellow there had turned States evidence, and revealed the names of all the counterfeiters in the United States, and his Tincher's among the rest. Some names mentioned in this letter, says the Commercial, will lead, it is expected to the arrest of certain men in high places, both in the west and in New York city—men who are now above suspicion.

**Cultivation of the strawberry.** — The usual time for transplanting strawberry plants is August: That time is chosen because they have then bearing. Buds set out in August will bear fruit next summer. — The ground should be well prepared. The plants should be trimmed and set in rows fifteen inches apart. The plants should be kept free from weeds and well watered until they commence a new growth. Moss or oak leaves laid between the rows in the spring will keep the ground moist and improve the fruit. Should the frosts in the spring throw the plants out of the ground, they can be pressed into the earth again by the foot.

The soil proper for the common variety of strawberry, as well as all others, is light, warm, and gravelly; and the manure to be applied should be exclusively vegetable, and not animal manure. The usual practice is to manure the ground with rotten dung, with a view to increase the size and quantity of the fruit; but in doing this the flavor of the fruit is destroyed in proportion to the richness of the soil. Besides, high manuring produces strong vines and little fruit. Rotten leaves, decayed wood, ashes, in small quantity, mixed with other vegetable substances in a compost heap, will make better manure for strawberries than any animal substance whatever.

#### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mrs. S. ordered Fisher from the land, and refused to let him move the brick. She noticed Fisher, in writing, that he must quit the premises, to which Fisher replied that he would *die first*, and proceeded to settle up his little matters. Mrs. Shumacher made her will. On the 6th instant, Fisher and his two sons, on one side; Mrs. Shumacher and her husband on the other, all heavily armed with guns and pistols, repaired to the brick-yard. It seems that the Fishers arrived first, and on the arrival of the other party, the battle took place. It is said that Mr. Shumacher fired the first gun, which was succeeded by a general firing from both parties, in which Mrs. Shumacher was mortally, and Southey Fisher dangerously, wounded. Eight guns were fired, and two shot by Mrs. Shumacher herself; she lived about twelve or thirteen hours after receiving the wound, and expired. It is thought that Fisher will recover. Mr. Shumacher has been committed to the jail of this county.

**WOOD wanted at this office immediately.** — Sept. 3: **Also—TEN THOUSAND BRICK.**

**NOTICE.** — There will be an election held on Friday the 13th instant, at one o'clock, p. m. on the vacant square north east of the Temple for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General of the 2d cohort of the Nauvoo Legion.

CHAS. C. RICH.

Major General N. L.

Sept. 13 1844—1946

#### NOTICE.

Fellowship was, last evening, withdrawn from Elders Rigdon, James Emmet, and Zachariah Wilson, by the Counsel of the Twelve, and on Sunday next the matter will be laid before the church for their action.

**DEATHS** — For the week ending Monday the 2d of September.

Levi Barker, 72 years 20d; bloody flux. Abraham Mendenhall, 40 5d; congestion on the Brain.

Joseph H. Rigby, 2m 1d; Inflammation.

Olona Thomas, 10m 6d; hooping cough and canker.

Lester Gaylord, 38y 9m; fever.

John M. Callam, 48y 3m 2d; chill fever.

Rebecca Black, 23d.

Diantha Bruce, 22d. Canker.

Alona Williams, 2y 10m 2d; cranium.

Alfred Lamoreaux, 1y 6m 2d; Hooping cough and fits.

Wm. Anderson Frost, 1y 3m 1d; testing.

Cory Homes, 11y; chill fever.

Mary C. J. Robinson, 1y 7m 1d; diarrhea.

Miss Pamela M. Michael, 30y; bilious fever.

Total 15.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

Sept. 4-1946.

**NOTICE.**

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, to meet at the stand a few rods east of the Temple on Friday the 13th of Sept next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of GEORGE MILLER,

Brigadier Gen.

D. H. REDFIELD,

Brigade Major.

Sept. 4-1946.

**NOTICE.**

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, a few rods north east of the Temple, on Friday the 13th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,

Brigadier Gen.

JOHN BILLS,

Brig. Maj.

Aug. 23, 1844

**NOTICE.**

THE commissioners and non-commissioned officers of the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, a few rods north east of the Temple on Friday the 13th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,

Brigadier Gen.

JOHN BILLS,

Brig. Maj.

Aug. 23, 1844

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that was ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency, where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Parley street, one block east of Main.

WADE, & CO.

Sept. 3-3m.

**FRUIT TREES.**

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they will have on hand and for sale this fall, a large assortment of peach, apple, and other fruit trees.

Consisting in part of about 5,000 inoculated peach trees.

Trotter's early red, Free

Large early York, Late yellow, do

Reeve's favorites, Late Delaware, do

Yellow rare ripe, Bishop's large late, do

Red rare ripe, Maldon's large late, do

Early rare ripe, Yellow smock late, do

Morris red, Lemon, Cling

Red cheek Malacca, Oldmixon, do

Hill's Madeira, do Rodman's, do

Morris white, do Wright's, do

Heath, do low, do

Fisher peach, do Late sleath, do

Reybold's large red, do Algiers winter, do

Ward's late, do

Coppice—per lb.

Manilla, 124

Tarred Rope, 9

Baled Cords, 25

Castor Beans—per bushel, 70

Candles—per lb.

Sperm, 30

Tallow—Mould, 33

Dipped, 7

Stearine, 20

Coal—per ton,

Lehigh, 14

Pittsburgh, 18

Common, 15

Missouri and Illinois, 15

*Queen Victoria at the Opera.*—A grand fete was in preparation at the Opera. Since 1834 nothing of the sort had taken place. Queen Victoria was to be present in her state box and state, surrounded by the highest nobility of her court. I had great difficulty in procuring a ticket of admission, for on this occasion a stall cost six guineas, and boxes were let as high as thirty guineas. Three boxes near the stage, thrown into one, and lined with blue satin and crimson velvet, and silver fringe, besides being profusely ornamented with gold and surrounded with trophies, awaited the youthful sovereign. Two men at arms in the costume of the middle ages, with tall halberds, stood upright beneath the royal box, of which they seemed to be the pillars, so statue-like and immovable did they appear. At half-past seven the Queen made her entrance; she wore a magnificent train of diamonds, and her blue dress glittered with precious stones.

Prince Albert, in a scarlet uniform, accompanied her Majesty; the ladies in waiting were the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Countess of Dunmore. Behind these I remarked the Earl of Jersey and Lord Edward Bruce. The curtain rose immediately, and on the stage, at the back of which was an impense scene representing the Queen crowned by divers allegorical figures, Lablache, at the head of the entire Italian company, commenced "God save the Queen!" The theatre rang with shouts of applause, which her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged with infinite grace.

[D] Arincourt Three Kingdoms.  
"God save the Queen?"—What? in her sis?  
He never will; his faith that wins.

*Phenomena at the Grandes Mulets.*  
Mount Banc.—The Grandes Mulets are two rocks which project from the Glacier des Bosses, whose summits are so pointed and their sides so perpendicular that the snow does not rest upon them. Here we halted for the night. They had loaded a casson in the valley previous to our departure, and were to discharge it when they saw us (through their telescope) arrive at this point, (Grandes Mulets,) which they did, but neither myself nor the guides heard the report, although some of our guides said they saw the smoke. I had taken up with my six old pigeons, the strongest and shiest; I could find in the pigeon house of the hotel, and now determined to let two of them off the rock, the time being marked on a small piece of parchment, and attached by a string to one leg. I had desired the landlord to note the time when the pigeons made their appearance at Chamonix. I then tossed one of them a few feet in the air, that he might see to take his direction, when, to my surprise, he fluttered a little, and came down nearly as rapidly as I had thrown him up. When we then attempted to catch him, he endeavoured to fly, but, being unable to rise, he fluttered about, ran with his wings extended a few yards, and was easily taken. I presumed he might have been injured by the confinement in the basket, and so I made the same experiment with three others, the result being the same: proving that the rarity of the air was too great of their supporting themselves. But the next day, in descending, we let them off about half way down, between the Grandes Mulets and the upper point of vegetation, and they took their course for Chamonix, and were, doubtless, safely at home long before we reached the perpetual snow line.

[Profes. Silliman—  
Postage Opposition Meeting.—The citizens of Lockport have held a large meeting to take into consideration the subject of the interference of the General Post office Department with the transmission of letters by Express mails. A series of resolutions were reported to the effect that the persons composing the meeting will "one and all, send our letters by express to all such points as they will reach, and instruct our correspondents abroad to send us through the same medium; and that we will not, while these abuses continue, take letters from the mail sent to us from any of the points reached by the express, except in cases where we have good reason to think we will materially suffer in our interests by the omission."

[Miss. Repub.

*Destructive Storm.*—Lyons, and its environs, in France, was visited on the night of the 24th of Jun', by a storm of extraordinary violence. The rain fell in torrents, and the hail was so large that in several houses nearly all the windows were broken. In and near the Palace Louis XVIII., several trees were broken down, and more than three hundred birds, which were killed by the hail, were found on the ground next morning. In the Faubourg de la Croix Rousse, the damage was very great, and some buildings are said to have been destroyed by the wind and rain.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to justify appreciate their value; but there are many who judge of both only by their covering.

*GROCERIES.*—A general assortment of Groceries is just received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

*Wool and woolen yarn wanted* at KIMBALL'S.

*FRESH GOODS AT KIMBALL'S.*

JUST received per Osprey, and for sale at his usual low price.

#### TO THE SAINTS IN LEE COUNTY, IOWA TERRITORY.

**B**ROTHER L. S. Dalrymple is requested to collect the tithe for the Temple in your county, and is hereby authorized to receive the same and forward it to Nauvoo as early as possible. By order of the Temple committee.

W. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoo July 25th 1844-4f

State of Illinois  
Hancock County, set.

Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.

William Kimball, Plaintiff,

vs.

William and Wilson Law,

Defendants.

Wilson Law, Defendant.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerks office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerks office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said Wilson and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as garnishees, now unless you the said Wilson Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and

[L.S.] affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTAGE!

**A** NEW lot of GOODS, per steamer OSPREY, just received, which, with the old Stock, will be sold cheap for wheat, and so forth.

No debenture, or double per cent. attached to this stock on account of packing up, or unpacking in "scaly times"; they all "come and go" like the four seasons, for wheat, and cash, and other trade—that's the hammer! WHEAT ON DEBT'S will please the Subscribers as much as prompt pay for present purchases.

A quid pro quo yields seed for more; And friend for friend is all the go-xx!

W. P. LYON.

Nauvoo, Variety Store

August 20th 1844-4f

WANTED.

A pair of patent beam scales to weigh 300 to 1000 lb at

KIMBALL'S.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that my

wife Rebecca Chase has left my

bed and board without just cause or pro-

tection, therefore I forbid any person

or persons harboring or trusting her on

my account as I will pay no debts of her

contracting after this date.

C. B. CHASE.

Nauvoo August 9th, 1844-17-3w

NEW YORK TAILOR SHOP!

*EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS;*

French, English, and American.

**T**HE subscriber would take this

method to announce to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he is in the

earliest receipt of fashions in America;

his shop is on Mulcolland St., a few doors

west of Beeches tavern, where he hopes

to receive a liberal share of public patronage; his prices cheaper than ever. In

order to comply with the times, he will

receive in payment most kinds of produce,

furniture, lumber, brick, and exchanges

of all kinds that will or can be made ready

to pay 25 per cent. discount for cash. He will

also receive orders on the Temple committee.

Cutting done and warranted to fit.

N. B.—Gentlemen wanting their cloth

cut to advantage, will please call and

examine T. Oliver's splendid report and

sheet of fashions for spring and summer

of 1844.

A. W. FLOWERS, Merchant Tailor.

Nauvoo, Aug 9, 1844-16-3m

State of Illinois  
Hancock County, set.

In the Hancock County Circuit Court

Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In

Chancery.

Mary Conrad, Complainant,

vs.

Daniel Conrad, Defendant,

Divorce.

**T**HE complainant herein having filed

an affidavit that the defendant

Daniel Conrad, is a non-resident of this

state; notice is hereby given to the said

Daniel Conrad, that a suit in Chancery,

in and for said County of Hancock at the

suit of Mary Conrad, and against Daniel

Conrad, that a subpoena has been issued

thereto returnable on the first day of the

next term thereof, to be held at the

Court House in Carthage, on the third

Monday in the month of October A. D.

1844, and that unless you the said Daniel

Conrad, shall be and appear on the return

day of said writ, plead answer or demur

to said bill, the same will be taken as

confessed against you, and the matters

and things thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Geo. Béchman, sol. for complainant.

Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois  
Hancock County, set.

In the Hancock County Circuit Court

Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In

Chancery.

W. CLAYTON, Recorder.

July 25th 1844-4f

State of Illinois  
Hancock County, set.

In the Hancock County Circuit Court

Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In

Chancery.

W. CLAYTON, Recorder.

July 25th 1844-4f

State of Illinois  
Hancock County, set.

In the Hancock County Circuit Court

Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In

Chancery.

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